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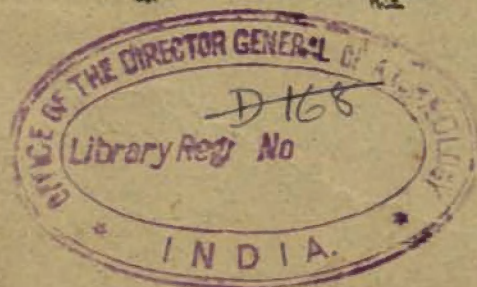
OF THE

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF ARCHÆOLOGY

FOR THE YEAR

1903-04.

PART I.



CALCUTTA:
OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA.
1905.

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PART I.

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF ARCHÆOLOGY

FOR THE YEAR

1903-04.

PART I.

1. THE progress of the Archæological Survey during 1903-04 has been steady in all its branches, and in some respects not uneventful. The efficiency of the Department has been improved, and several useful changes effected in its organisation. The responsibilities of its officers generally have been more clearly defined; their sphere of activity extended by bringing them into closer touch with the Provincial Museums; and arrangements made for publishing the results of their labours in a more convenient form. Government has legislated for the protection of monuments in private possession, as well as for the control over unauthorized excavations and traffic in antiquities; while the work of conserving monuments in the possession of the State has been prosecuted on more systematic lines and with more than usual liberality by the Local Administrations. Finally, a scheme has been taken up for recruiting promising native scholars, and training them, if possible, for some of the higher work of the Department.

2. Of the changes brought about in the organization of the Department the most material was the amalgamation of the Punjab and United Provinces Circles, the former of which comprised the Punjab, Frontier Province, Baluchistan, Rajputana, and Kashmir, while in the latter were included the United and Central Provinces and Nepal. Hitherto each of these groups had been placed under the charge of a single Surveyor, who was responsible for the proper upkeep of Muhammadan, Hindu, and Buddhist monuments alike; for the collection and decipherment of Sanskrit, Persian, and Arabic or allied inscriptions; for exploring buried or unknown sites; and for prosecuting the several other branches of archæological work. In this arrangement, however, there was found to be an inherent weakness, inasmuch as it was impracticable to secure officers endowed with all the qualifications necessary for the discharge of so many duties; and, indeed, it is rarely even in the first ranks of European archæologists that a man can be found in whom such varied and multiplex attainments co-exist. This being so, it was decided to combine the two circles and, while enlarging the territorial areas in charge of the two officers, to circumscribe their respective duties. Dr. Vogel, the Punjab Surveyor, was appointed Superintendent of the new circle and entrusted with the care of the Hindu and Buddhist antiquities, and a new man with a special architectural training was procured from home to look after the interests of Muhammadan archæology and particularly the conservation of the important groups of monuments at Agra, Delhi, and Lahore.

3. Later on in the year the Survey was further strengthened by the appointment of an additional Surveyor for the North-West Frontier Province and Baluchistan, and the transfer of the Central Provinces and Rajputana to the Bombay Circle, a native assistant at the same time being added to the staff in the latter Circle, in order to enable the Superintendent to cope with the extra work. This transfer, it should be explained, is not intended in any way as a permanent measure. Its object is, partly, to distribute for the time being the initial work of listing ancient monuments, which is now going forward in the Punjab and Rajputana; partly, that the Survey may take advantage of Mr. Cousens' intimate knowledge of the antiquities in the Central Provinces in formulating a general scheme for their conservation.

4. In another direction, also, the general efficiency of the Survey has been improved during the past twelve months. Notwithstanding the number of historical inscriptions in Persian and Arabic which are scattered about the country, especially in its northern and central districts, nothing had been done towards collecting them on systematic lines or publishing them periodically in an easily accessible form, nor, indeed, had any of the superintending officers on the Survey the time available to specialize in this particular field of epigraphic research. This defect has now been remedied by the appointment of Dr. Denison Ross as Honorary Epigraphist in Persian and Arabic, and by the decision to issue a Muhammadan series of the *Epigraphia Indica*. The definite form, which this publication will take, has not yet been finally settled, but it seems probable that it will be issued twice yearly as a supplement to the *Indian Antiquary* under the editorship of Dr. Ross, whose name is sufficient guarantee that it will not be wanting in anything which first class scholarship can contribute to it.

5. While the staff of officers has thus been placed on a better footing, their sphere of work also has in one particular been usefully widened. I refer to their association in the management of the archæological sections of the Provincial Museums. A step in this direction had already been taken in the previous year, when a special annual grant was made by the Government of India to enable officers of the Survey to purchase, for deposit in the local Museums, any desirable antiquities upon which they might chance in the course of their tours. A statement of the objects thus secured during the year under review will be found in Appendix D. Except, however, in the case of the Indian Museum at Calcutta and the Provincial Museum at Lucknow, they were allowed no voice at all in the management of the archæological sections, a fact which was the more to be regretted as the other Museums, although well equipped, it may be, in respect of their economic, technical arts, or other sections, were wanting in expert archæological assistance. By constituting the Archæological Surveyors as honorary advisers and making them in some degree responsible for the management of the archæological collections, it is hoped to secure a greater degree of uniformity and system both in the acquisition and arrangement of materials.

6. Another quite new departure has been the foundation of archæological scholarships. The primary purpose for which these scholarships are offered is to afford facilities for archæological study such as cannot at present be obtained in any of the Indian Colleges, and such as will, if possible, fit the holders to discharge some, at any rate, of the duties now performed by the European Surveyors, but it is hoped that they will also be instrumental in stimulating generally the interest of native scholars in monumental antiquities. For the present two scholarships have been created—one for Sanskrit and the other for Persian and Arabic—on conditions which ought to enable the Survey to select men of the best scholarly tendencies and educate them to the scientific methods followed in Europe. The scholars will be sent to each of the circles in succession and trained in those subjects in which the respective Superintendents have had most experience—in architecture, sculpture and epigraphy, in excavations, numismatics and the minor arts, and in a technical knowledge of photography and drawing, and they will have the advantage withal of extensive travelling and the opportunity of educating their comparative faculties to the fullest degree.

7. Turning now to the work of the Department, the greatest achievements of the year have been concerned with the Conservation of Ancient Monuments, and in this connection must be mentioned, first of all, the important powers which the Government have taken by legislation for the protection or repair of monuments in private possession and for the control over traffic in antiquities and the irresponsible excavation of ancient sites. The question of laying down rules and regulations for the two last-mentioned objects was first raised as far back as 1898, but it was not until two years later that the decision was taken to legislate on a more comprehensive scale. To the principles which were then observed in drafting the Bill and to the especial care which was taken to modify the measures enforced in European countries, so as to suit the widely different conditions prevailing in India, and particularly to avoid any undue interference with the rights of private ownership or the risk of offending in any way the religious prejudices and susceptibilities of the people, it is unnecessary to refer here. The main features of the Act as finally passed are as follows:—

It applies only to such ancient monuments as are expressly brought within

its compass by a notification in an official gazette. It provides that, in the case of private monuments, the owner or manager of a building, which is insufficiently conserved, may be invited to enter into an agreement for its proper maintenance, and, in the event of his refusing, the Collector may, if there is an endowment, take steps to secure its proper application to the repairs of the monument; or he may, if necessary for its preservation, acquire the monument compulsorily; but buildings used for religious observances are expressly exempted from the operation of this clause. The Government have been careful to make it clear that there is to be no resort to compulsory acquisition, until the owner has been given the opportunity of entering into an agreement. A right of pre-emption is also secured to Government in case of the transfer of ancient monuments or their sites. The Act further gives power to prohibit both the exportation of moveable antiquities from British India, and their importation from foreign territories into British India, thus putting an effectual check upon the spoliation of interesting remains situated outside the limits of British Territory. Provision is also made for keeping moveable antiquities *in situ*, or for preserving them in local Museums, and, in certain cases, for the compulsory purchase of such antiquities; an exception being made of objects from which the owner is unwilling to part on personal or religious grounds. Finally, the Act empowers the Government to prohibit or regulate the excavation of ancient sites by irresponsible persons.

8. It is noteworthy that the year which has seen the passing of this Act, has seen also an unprecedented stimulus given to conservation throughout the country. The Governments of the United Provinces, Bengal, Bombay, and Burma have one and all continued to display the same spirit of liberality which characterized their policy in former years, while in Madras, the Punjab, and Central Provinces rapid progress has been made in the vigorous campaigns of work which were first sketched out or inaugurated in the preceding year. Nor, with the exception of Gwalior, have the Native States been backward in responding to the appeal of the Government of India in this matter. The States of Udaipur and Dhar, in particular, have shown a most generous interest in the preservation of their monuments, and Kashmir has taken an important step towards organizing an independent Survey of its own, on the lines already followed in Mysore.

9. Of the actual works carried out during the year a full description will be found, in Part II of this Report. The more important, however, may be briefly noticed here, and first and foremost of them, the restorations among the famous groups of Saracenic Monuments in the Punjab and the United Provinces. In the Palace of Shah Jahan at Delhi good progress has been made in demolishing the modern buildings in the Old Hayat Baksh Garden and restoring once more its marble pavilions and ancient water-courses; the Diwan-i-Am, in the same Fort, has been freed of its later accretions and repaired; while its counterpart at Agra has been signally improved by the renovation of some of its stuccoed columns and by the sweeping changes effected in the surrounding quadrangle. In the Fort at Lahore the exquisite Moti Masjid of white marble, literally entombed in a mass of heavy brickwork when it was converted into a treasury, has been restored to its former self, and the Chhoti Khwabgah—the sleeping Hall of Shah Jahan—that was covered in with an ugly modern roof, and appropriated as a church for the soldiers, is still undergoing a like transformation. So too at Fatehpur Sikri, the nine Gateways of the Fortress with portions of their flanking walls have been largely rebuilt, and more than half of the work has been done of restoring the Royal stables in the Palace. No less striking are some of the restorations effected among the tombs of the Emperors and their nobles at these spots. The stately *jawab* of the Taj Mahal and the little Saheli Burj near its western entrance; the Eastern Gateway at Sikandarah; the Mausolea of Humayun and Jahangir and the group of buildings adjoining the latter at Shahdara; the elegant tomb of Tagah Khan near Delhi, and the more massive structure of Isa Khan close by—all these have been largely renovated or their gardens reclaimed from the wilderness and laid out again on their old formal lines. Nor, among the miscellaneous Mughal buildings, which have been in the repairers' hands during the past year, should I omit to name the Khairu-l-Manazil at Delhi and the tile-enamelled mosques of Wazir Khan and

Dai Anga at Lahore, the latter of which was used until recently as a railway office.

Next in point of interest among Muhammadan monuments come the magnificent remains at Gaur and Panduah in Bengal, the whole group of which has been engaging the attention of the Survey. The *baradari* at Ramkhel in particular, the Lotan Masjid and the interior of the spacious Adina mosque have been all but completely repaired, so far at least as their present ruined condition would allow. The northern entrance of the Dakhil Darwaza, which was rapidly crumbling to decay, has been rebuilt, and the southern archway has been supported with a temporary erection, until it can be similarly taken in hand. While speaking of Bengal monuments, I may notice, also, the work which has been done in conserving the Palace and other buildings on the Hill Fort at Rohtasgarh. For though they cannot be ranked among first-class monuments, they are yet possessed of considerable charm, and their position on the summit of a cool plateau will always render them attractive in the eyes of visitors.

Of equal historical importance with these monuments at Gaur and Panduah and in some respects surpassing them in beauty are the Palaces, Mosques, and Tombs of the Khalji dynasty at Dhar and Mandu in Central India. At the latter of these two places the refacing with white marble of the exterior of the vast dome over Hoshang's tomb was energetically pushed forward; in the Jami Masjid the *dalan* and *takht* on the south side were saved from further collapse by buttressing up and partially dismantling large portions of the southern wall, while the rest of the mosque generally was put into a state of good repair; the dilapidations in the Hindola Mahal were made good, and the extensive clearing away of later structures and *débris* both here and at the Jahazi Mahal revealed several new and interesting architectural features. At Dhar the work of repair was confined to the Lat Masjid, but steps were taken also to remove the valuable inscriptions, referred to in my last Report, from the *mihrab* of the Kamal Maula Mosque, and to restore plain blocks of stone in their place. Further south, in Bombay, a bold task has been undertaken in the reconstruction of the massive and highly ornate eaves around the Gol Gumbaz at Bijapur. This, it may be remarked, is the only work in the Presidency calling for special notice. The bulk of the remaining work has lain in minor measures of repair, not, indeed, through any lack of enterprise on the part of the Local Government, but because the liberal policy sustained by them in the past renders extensive undertakings less necessary here than in some other parts of India.

Passing on to the Hindu and Jain monuments, it is to be observed that the work of the Survey among them has been concerned rather with conservation or occasional repairs than with restoration on a large scale. Exceptions to this general rule, however, must be made of the two temples of Jughal Kishor and Radha Ballabh at Brindaban, and of the well-known tower of Fame, as it is called, at Chitor, all three of which are in course of being restored as nearly as possible to their original condition. The last-mentioned work is being executed at the expense of the Udaipur Darbar, and during the year under review the topmost storeys of the Tower have been dismantled, the stones being removed one by one and rearranged on the ground below, where each of the ring courses will be completed before the rebuilding begins. Conservation on very thorough lines and involving a certain degree of renovation has been carried out at the Muktesvara temple and group of shrines connected with it at Bhubanesvar in Orissa, and in the same district some headway has been made in the laborious task of filling up the interior of the stupendous temple of the Sun God at Konarak. In Southern India, useful work was done at the beautiful temple of Vellore by rebuilding one of its *mandapas* where a dangerous subsidence had occurred; at Trichinopoly two sculptured caves in the Fort Rock were opened up to the public and their carvings and inscriptions once more exposed to the light of day; and at Vijayanagar new approach roads were constructed to the various monuments, some thirty of them were cleared of jungle and fallen *débris*, and a few of the more threatening structures were propped up with temporary supports. Lastly, mention must be made of the temples at Satgaon, Dhotra, Lonar, and Mehkar in Berar as having been conserved at more than usual cost and trouble.

A third and distinct class of monuments on which much care has been expended are those of Burma. The Palace and Fort at Mandalay have been

beautified by the re-erection of several more of the missing *pythats* around the Fort walls—an enterprise now almost brought to completion, and conspicuous improvements have been effected in the condition of the Buddhist monuments at Pagan, notably in the Manuha Temple and the Ananda, Thatbyinnyu, Shwewikkyi and Gaw-daw-palin Pagodas.

10. Another branch of conservation concerns the preservation of moveable antiquities in Museums and the encouragement of local collections, allusion to which was made in my last Report. During the year under review the building of the new Museum at Pagan in Burma was well advanced, and steps were taken to convert one of the brick buildings close to Supayalat's Observatory Tower in the Mandalay Palace into suitable Museum quarters. Similarly at Bijapur in Bombay, the restoration and furnishing of the old Naqqar Khana for the same purpose was almost brought to completion.

11. Before leaving the subject of conservation, it should be added that the duties of Archæological officers in regard to it, which had previously been prescribed in general terms only, and were consequently open to various interpretations, have now been precisely defined (Government of India Resolution No. 26—28-2 of 7th July 1903). Conservation continues to hold the first place in the Archæological programme, but the Resolution referred to fixes the degree of responsibility attaching to Public Works as well as to Archæological officers in the matters of submitting or advising on proposals for new undertakings, of passing estimates, and of supervising the work while it is in progress.

12. The exploration of buried remains has not, on the whole, progressed as well as was anticipated. It had been intended that the preliminary excavations at Charsada, made in 1902-3, should be continued by Dr. Vogel during the following year, but new arrangements having been made for the conduct of Archæology in the Frontier Province, objections to Dr. Vogel's deputation were raised by the Local Governments concerned, and the work had, perforce, to be dropped. This is the more to be regretted, as there seems little prospect of any excavations being carried out by the present Surveyor, whose whole time is absorbed in his duties connected with education, and even if it were practicable to resume the work at Charsada under other supervision, a new excavator could not avail himself of the useful experience of the site gained by Dr. Vogel during the first season's operations.

Work among the prehistoric cemeteries in the Tinnevely district has been conducted by Mr. Rea on the same lines as in the previous year, and another rich harvest of antiquities—amounting to more than 3,000 specimens, among which are a variety of new types—has been reaped for the Madras Museum. Excavations were also made by Mr. Rea at Danavulapadu, on the bank of the Pennar river in Madras, where some Jain shrines were brought to light containing statues and other sculptures in excellent preservation. Another exceptionally interesting excavation was that of the splendid Khalji Mausoleum at Mandu, the discovery of which was alluded to in my last Report. No record exists of the date when this monument was first erected, but an inscription has been found indicating that it was repaired by one Muhammad Tahir in 1605 A. D. Among individual finds of minor antiquities the most striking, perhaps, was that of a collection of over 700 seals, bearing devices and inscriptions, which were unearthed by Dr. Bloch, while digging among the ruins at Basarh in Bengal. The date of these seals is to be placed in the 4th and 5th centuries A. D. On the Ramgarh Hill, in Sirguja State, Dr. Bloch also discovered what appears to be a unique example of a small Indian theatre and remains of painted frescoes belonging to the second century B. C.

13. In the collection of inscriptions a record has been established by the Government Epigraphist in Southern India. During the field season he visited some 52 sites in the Madura, Tinnevely, North and South Arcot, Trichinopoly and Madras districts, and copied upwards of 800 new epigraphs. Brief notes on 617 of them are to be found in his Report, together with detailed information regarding the more important among them. A particular point, it should be added, was made by him of starting with the temples which were threatened with repair and copying their records, before they could be effaced. In other parts of India, in addition to the seal records from Basarh alluded to above, more than 200 epigraphs in all were secured, conspicuous among which are the beautifully engraved slabs from the Kamal Maula Mosque at Dhar, referred to in

paragraph 9, and a series of copper plates from Chamba, which, though they do not belong, like many of Dr. Vogel's earlier collection, to the pre-Muhammadan period, are yet valuable as historical records and derive special interest from the fact that they are composed in the vernacular. Numerous records, throwing light on the buildings and localities to which they belong, have also been obtained by Mr. Cousens in the Central Provinces and Rajputana. Burma, it may be noted, contributed only three inscriptions, but the undivided attention paid to conservation there sufficiently explains this paucity of new epigraphic materials.

14. In compliance with the instructions issued by the Government of India (Resolution No. 26—28-2 of 7th July 1903) the tour programmes of the Provincial Surveyors were so arranged as to enable them in the first place to inspect any important monuments under repair, and the work of exploring over new ground was consequently somewhat more restricted than in previous years. Notwithstanding this, however, wide and systematic tours with the object of cataloguing unknown monuments and collecting new material were made in the eastern parts of the Central Provinces; in the Burdwan, Hooghly, Palaman, Shahabad, and Bankura districts of Bengal; through numerous parts of the Madras Presidency; in Chamba and Kashmir; and in the Shwebo, Yamethin, Mandalay, Pakokku, and Ruby Mines districts of Burma.

My own movements embraced two extended tours in the United Provinces and Burma, detail reports on which were submitted to the Government of India with my Nos. 1143, 33, and 211, dated 26th October 1903 and 11th January and 7th March 1904, respectively, and in addition to these journeys I paid short visits to Bombay, Ambarnath, Nasik, Jaipur, and the chief centres in Central India and the Punjab, where conservation work was in progress.

15. Lists of the monuments in Kashmir and Chamba State with full bibliographical references were prepared and provisionally published in the Provincial Report of the Punjab and United Provinces Circle. The revision of the catalogues for the Central Provinces and Bengal was taken in hand, and in the latter circle a beginning was made in the systematic listing of all known inscriptions. This list will contain the date, substance matter and place of deposit of each record, and is intended to be incorporated in the revised edition of the Provincial List of Monuments.

16. The total number of photographs taken by the Survey shows an increase of more than 400 on the previous year's record. On the other hand, as noticed in my last Report, a general check has been put on the preparation of elaborate Survey drawings, as it was felt that no useful purpose could be served by the accumulation of drawings, which there was no immediate prospect of publishing. Excepting, therefore, the survey of the Palace buildings at Mandalay, of which in view of their perishable nature it is all-important to possess some careful records, work in this particular branch has been either in continuation of surveys already begun in former years and which it would have been undesirable to suspend altogether, or in connection with excavations and conservation. Thus, on the one hand, the surveys of the Vijayanagar site and of the buildings in the Agra Fort were slowly continued; on the other, the site at Vaisali was systematically surveyed, as a preliminary to further exploration, and numerous drawings were made relating to the excavation in Madras and the Frontier Province. A few illustrations, too, were prepared of buildings which it has been decided not to conserve.

17. Besides the usual *Annual Reports*, Volume III of *South Indian Inscriptions* and Volume VII (Parts 7 and 8) of the *Epigraphia Indica* were issued, Part 9 of the last-mentioned volume with the index being also passed for printing.

A useful innovation affecting the form and arrangement of the Provincial *Annual Reports*, and one which will conduce materially to the convenience of the general reader, has been decided upon. Instead of including, as hitherto, the record of Departmental routine and descriptive archæological matter indiscriminately mixed under one head, they are in future to be divided into two parts on the principle already adopted in the case of the Director General's Reports, the first of which will be purely official, while the second will aim at supplying the public with readable accounts of the work accomplished.

18. The arrangements for the office accommodation in "Benmore" being of a temporary nature only, it has not been possible to put the library into thorough

working order, nor will it be, until the new quarters in the Secretariat buildings are occupied. The collection of books, however, has been increased by the accession of 400 new volumes, of which 75 were presented by Local Governments. Among accessions of special interest are a complete set of the *Reports* of the Comité de conservation de l'art arabe in Egypt, *The Sacred Books of the East*, Daniell's *Portfolios of drawings of Indian Architecture*, and Furtwaengler's *Die Antiken Gemmen*. 1,530 new prints were added to the collection of photographs, of which 186 were acquired by purchase, the remainder being those prepared on the Survey. Among these must be noticed a set of 200 prints of the Sanchi sculptures and 76 of collections of Gandhara sculptures in the possession of Mr. Dames at Enfield, Colonel Mainwaring at Dorset and the University of Edinburgh, which were procured through the instrumentality of Dr. Burgess.

19. In conclusion, it remains to speak of the *personnel* of the Department. Two regrettable losses have been sustained through the deaths of Mr. E. B. S. Shepherd, and Babu P. C. Mukerji. Mr. Shepherd landed in India only on the 9th May last to take up the post of Surveyor in the United Provinces and Punjab. His previous training had been received first at Oxford and afterwards under that most experienced of architects, Mr. J. G. Jackson, R.A., and it was with eager hope, therefore, that the Department looked forward to his coming and the bright promise which he showed of infusing new life and new ideas into the work entrusted to him. He had only been in the country, however, for about two months, when he contracted a serious type of malaria, which subsequently developed into enteric and brought about his death on the 22nd October. Babu P. C. Mukerji began his career in 1885, as a draftsman in the Archaeological Department. In 1887-8 he was employed in making a survey of the antiquities at Lalitpur, and in 1899 on excavations in the Nepal Tarai. Afterwards he became personal assistant to Dr. Bloch in the Bengal Circle and was still holding that appointment when he died on the 3rd August 1903. Though without the advantage of a scientific training, Babu P. C. Mukerji showed himself ungrudgingly devoted to his work and possessed of a variety of useful knowledge which was not infrequently turned to good account.

Another gap in the ranks of the Survey was caused by the retirement last May of Dr. E. Hultzsch, the Government Epigraphist in Madras, to which reference was made in Part II of my Report for 1902-3. No successor to him has yet been appointed, as it is still undecided whether the post is to be allowed to fall into abeyance, but for the time being his assistant, Mr. V. Venkayya, is officiating in his post.

Previous to Mr. Shepherd's arrival on May 10th, the archaeological office at Lucknow was in charge of Munshi Ghulam Rasul Beg, to whom it again reverted after Mr. Shepherd's death on 22nd October. From the 4th December, however, it was decided to place it under my direct supervision and it remained so until March 6th, when I was relieved by Mr. W. H. Nicholls, the newly appointed Surveyor.

Dr. Vogel, Superintendent, Punjab and United Provinces Circle, was on leave in Europe from the 28th October 1903 until 31st January 1904. Other minor changes in the provincial staffs will be found recorded in the respective Provincial Reports.

J. H. MARSHALL.

Simla, January 24th, 1905.



APPENDIX A.

Special Grant-in-aid.—For the reasons stated in paragraph 28 of my previous Report the ordinary allotment of one lakh made by the Government of India for assisting Local Governments in Archæological works of special importance was increased to Rs. 1,50,000, out of which the following grants-in-aid were sanctioned :—

	Rs.
Madras	10,420
Bombay	24,878
Bengal	14,372
United Provinces	11,583
Punjab	29,908
Military Department for demolition of certain buildings in the Delhi Fort	5,600
Hyderabad Assigned Districts	11,766
Ajmer	2,000
Central India (Dhar State)	20,000
Assam	500
For excavation in the Peshawar District	2,000
Ditto Tinnevelly "	3,000
Ditto Behar and Orissa	2,000
Carriage of antiquities to Madras from Tinnevelly and Bangalore	1,500
Purchase of Antiquities for the Museums	2,000
Purchase of Books and Photographs for the Archæological Library	4,000
TOTAL	1,45,527

In addition to the above, a special grant of Rs. 40,000 was made to the Dhar State for the continuation of the work at Dhar and Mandu noticed in paragraph 9 of this Report.

APPENDIX B.

Expenditure on the Archæological Surveys for the year 1903-4.

	Rs.
Madras { Archæology	19,627
{ Epigraphy	14,627
Bombay	28,828
Bengal	10,985
United Provinces	27,447
Punjab	42,076
Burma	14,850
Director General of Archæology	36,306
TOTAL	1,94,746

Expenditure on conservation and excavation, including the grants-in-aid from Imperial Revenues :—

Madras	24,089
Bombay	33,598
Bengal	64,019
United Provinces	1,36,179
Punjab	89,575
Burma	76,572
Central Provinces	9,763
Ajmer	3,936
Central India (Dhar State)	20,000
Assam	727
Excavations in Tinnevelly District	4,500
Ditto Behar and Orissa	1,500
Military Department for demolition of certain buildings in the Delhi Fort	5,600
TOTAL	4,70,058

Special charges.

Epigraphia Indica	902
Publication of Dr. Burgess's Report	2,759
Ditto Director General's Annual Report	3,869
TOTAL	7,531

GRAND TOTAL **6,72,335**

APPENDIX C.

*Drawings and Photographs prepared by the Survey.**Drawings—*

Madras	28
Bombay	nil
Bengal	26
United Provinces	17
Punjab	19
Burma	30
Director General of Archæology	16
TOTAL	136

Photographs—

Director General of Archæology (<i>cf.</i> Appendix E)	171
Madras	112
Bombay	167
Bengal	167
United Provinces	137
Punjab	118
Burma	123
TOTAL	995

APPENDIX D.

*Statement of Antiquities purchased.**Coins—*

	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>
Seventeen Indo-Scythic and Bactrian; silver and copper	18	4	0
150 of Mughal Emperors; silver	166	8	0
Grant-in-aid to Lucknow Museum for purchase of 1,279 of Mughal Emperors; 84 gold, 1,660 silver and 535 copper	500	0	0
126 of the Sultans of Kashmir; 1 gold, 33 silver and 92 copper	300	0	0
Miscellaneous from Kausambhi	22	0	0
Ditto Ujjain	25	12	9
Ditto Khajarahah and Mandu	9	3	6

Seals—

Fifty-one Græco-Indian, engraved and many inscribed	240	0	0
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Inscriptions—

Five copper plates from Tirukkalar, Tanjore	25	0	0
Cost of carriage of inscribed pillar from Temple at Dharmapuri to Madras Museum	19	1	0
Cost of carriage of Hanumantpuram Slab and 3 inscribed stones from Anantapur District	22	2	0
Cost of carriage of two Zodiacal stones from Hyderabad (Deccan) to Poona	7	4	0

Images—

Brass and Copper	70	0	0
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Jewellery—

A collection of Buddhist gold jewellery from the Frontier Province	457	0	0
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Miscellaneous—

Old musical instruments	65	0	0
Prehistoric celts from Banda	25	3	0
Terra cottas, etc., from Kausambhi	6	8	6
Brass relics from Ujjain	13	0	0

TOTAL 1,991 14 9

APPENDIX E.

List of photographic negatives prepared in the office of the Director-General during 1903-04.

Serial No.	Name of place.	Description.	Size.
UNITED PROVINCES.			
1	Agra	Moti Masjid; staircase: South view	6½ × 4½
2	"	Do. do. do.	"
3	"	The Taj; tank in front of <i>jawab</i>	"
4	"	Do. do. in front of <i>Masjid</i>	"
5	"	Do. portion of building to the South of Saheli Burj No. 1	"
6	"	Do. do.	"
7	"	Do. do.	"
8	"	Do. Saheli Burj No. 1	"
9	"	Do. do.	"
10	"	Do. do.	"
11	"	Do. do.	"
12	"	Do. East approach to outer courtyard: detail of South wall	"
13	"	Do. do.: detail of North wall	"
14	"	Do. building to the North of Saheli Burj No. 2	"
15	"	Do. detail of Kiosk over building to North of Saheli Burj No. 2	"
16	Allahabad	Khusrau Bagh, Maqbara Khusrau	8½ × 6½
17	"	Do. Maqbara Begam Mir Nisa	"
18	"	Do. do. detail of doorway	"
19	"	Do. do. Shah Begam	"
20	"	Do. do. Begam Tambolan	"
21	Benares	Buddhist Stupa at Sarnath: view from West	"
22	"	Do. view from South	"
23	"	Do. view from East	"
24	"	Do. detail showing dilapidations	"
25	"	The same	"
26	"	The same	6½ × 4½
27	"	Sculpture from Queen's College: Ashta Bhuj Devi	8½ × 6½
28	"	Do. detail of pedestal	"
29	"	Do. Buddha sitting	"
30	"	Do. do.	6½ × 4½
31	"	Do. group of four broken sculptures	"
32	"	Do. Buddha standing, without head	"
33	"	Do. Vishnu	"
34	"	Do. detail of broken pedestal	"
35	"	Do. Ashtamatis	"
36	"	Do. detail of broken pedestal	"
37	"	Do. group of four pieces	"
40	"	Do. group of three broken sculptures	"
41	Jaunpur	Atala Masjid: front view	8½ × 6½
42	"	Do. detail of screen-work	"
43	"	Hamam in the Fort	"
44	"	The Fort gate: view from inside	"
45	"	Bridge over the river	"
46	"	Jami Masjid: front view	"
47	"	Do. East gate, view from outside	"
48	"	Do. do. do. inside	"
49	"	A building to the North of Jami Masjid	"
50	"	Lal Darwaza Mosque: front view	"
51	"	Do. North-West corner of courtyard	6½ × 4½
52	"	Maqbara Sher Zaman Khan	8½ × 6½
53	"	Do. detail of principal doorway	"
54	"	Do. detail showing dilapidation	6½ × 4½
55	"	Khan-ki Baradari	8½ × 6½
56	"	Mosque at Zafarabad	"

APPENDIX E—*contd.*

Serial No.	Name of place.	Description.	Size.
PUNJAB.			
57	Delhi	Tughlaq Khan's Maqbara	$8\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$
58	"	Dada Khan's Maqbara (in North-East corner of the compound of Tughlaq Khan's Maqbara)	$6\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{3}{4}$
59	"	Details of verandah of Tughlaq Khan's Maqbara	"
60	"	General view of Tughlaq Khan's Maqbara, from the front	"
61	"	View of the west wall of the inner platform in Tughlaqabad	"
62	"	The same	"
63	"	View of East wall of the inner platform in the Fort, Tughlaqabad	"
64	"	View of outer wall (South) of the Fort, Tughlaqabad	"
65	"	Ruins in the interior of the Fort, Tughlaqabad	"
66	"	View of underground aisle in the Fort, Tughlaqabad	"
67	"	View, showing ruins and Sayyad Burj on the inner platform of the Fort at Tughlaqabad	"
68	"	View of Muhammadabad or Adilabad Fort, from Tughlaqabad	"
69	"	Inscription from the Tomb of Mahmud at old Delhi at present at Darya Ganj.	$8\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$
70	Lahore	Chauburji; East side	"
71	"	Do. West side	"
72	"	Panki Sahib's Maqbara; East side	"
73	"	Do. do. West side	"
74	"	Do. do. North side	"
75	"	Do. do. South side	"
76	"	Wazir Khan's Mosque: general view	"
77	"	Do. do. details of large central arch	"
78	"	Do. do. details of small arch	"
79	"	Do. do. details of other smaller arches	"
80	"	Do. do. Interior, South side after restoration	"
81	"	The same	"
82	Lahore Fort	Moti Masjid: West elevation of the prayer chamber	"
83	"	Do. Compound, East side	"
84	"	Do. do. North side	"
85	"	Do. do. South side	"
86	"	Do. Interior do.	"
87	"	Baradari (Hazuri Bagh): general view from Badshahi Masjid	"
88	"	Do. elevation of West side	"
89	"	Do. details of ceiling North-East corner	"
90	"	The same	"
91	"	Do. do. east side	"
92	"	The same	"
93	"	Do. do. South-West corner	"
94	"	Samadh of Ranjit Singh: East side, within	"
95	"	Do. do. West side, do.	"
96	"	Do. do. North side, do.	"
97	"	Do. do. South side, do.	"
98	Lahore: Shahdara.	Asaf Khan's Maqbara: East archway	"
99	"	Do. do. South-east of archway	"
100	"	Shalamar Bagh: Central tank, front view	"
101	"	Do. view from West	"
102	"	Do. do. Southern tank	"
103	"	Do. do. Northern do.	"
104	"	Do. Sikh buildings from East	"
105	"	Do. do. from South	"
106	"	Do. do. from West	"
107	"	Do. do. from North	"
108	"	Do. details of a repaired buttress	"
109	"	Do. general view of buttresses	"

APPENDIX E—*contd.*

Serial No.	Name of place.	Description.	Size.
CENTRAL INDIA.			
110	Mandu	Tomb of Mahmud	8½ × 6½
111	"	The same	"
112	"	The same	"
113	"	Jahazi Mahal: North-West corner	"
114	"	Hindola Mahal; general view	"
115	"	Do. South-West corner	"
116	"	Do. North gate	"
117	"	Jahazi Mahal: North-West corner	"
118	"	Jami Masjid: details of an alcove	6½ × 4½
119	"	Hindola Mahal: Eastern wall of room above North gate	"
120	"	Do. North wall do.	"
121	"	Do. West wall do.	"
122	"	Do. South wall do.	"
123	"	General view of ruins to West of Jahazi Mahal	"
124	"	The same	"
RAJPUTANA.			
125	Amber	Diwan-i-am: West and South sides	8½ × 6½
126	"	Ganeshpol Gate from North	"
127	"	Glass palace; interior view	"
128	"	Khas Mahal: elevation of West side	"
129	"	Jasmandir: West side	6½ × 4½
130	"	The same	"
131	"	Jayamandir: North Burj gateway	"
132	"	Do. window tracery	"
133	"	Jasmandir: garden balustrade on West	"
134	"	Ganeshpol gate	"
135	"	Gateway of Jagat Siromanji's temple	"
NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.			
136	Charsada	Charsada: general view	8½ × 6½
137	"	Remains in Palatu Dheri	"
138	"	Stupa court in Ghas Dheri	"
139	"	The Bala Hisar mound	"
140	"	The same	"
141	"	Ornaments on pottery and stone rings	"
142	"	Early fortification walls	"
143	"	Bronzes from Mir Ziyarat	"
144	"	Terracotta figures	"
145	"	Miscellaneous bronzes	"
146	"	Pottery	"
BURMA.			
147	Rangoon	Chinese temple: front view	6½ × 4½
148	"	Do. detail of panel carved in stone	"
149	"	Do. do. carved sculptures	"
150	"	Do. a stone lion sitting to right of gateway	"
151	"	Do. do. left side do.	"
152	Pegu	Shwehmsawdaw Pagoda	"
153	"	Ordination Hall near Railway Station	"
154	"	Recumbent Image of Buddha	"
155	"	Do. do. do.	"
156	"	Do. do. do. back view	"
157	Mandalay	Palace: general view	"

APPENDIX E—concl'd.

Serial No.	Name of place.	Description.	Size.
BURMA—cont'd.			
158	Amarapura.	Thamidaw Kyaung	$6\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{3}{4}$
159	"	Danubyu Queen's Monastery	"
160	"	Ordination Hall of Sangyaung Monastery	"
161	"	Mèdaw Kyaung	"
162	"	Do. detail showing wood carving	"
163	Sagaing	Tupayôn Pagoda	"
164	Shwebo	Mawdawmyintha Pagoda	$8\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$
BOMBAY.			
165	Amarnath.	Temple of Amarnath; North view	$6\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{3}{4}$
166	"	Do. details of a pillar	"
167	"	The same	"
168	"	The same	"
169	Nasik	Exterior view of cave	$8\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$
170	"	Interior of cave No. 3	"
171	"	View from outside of Nasik Cave No. 10	"
172	"	Do. do. " 3	"
173	"	Statue of Buddha	$6\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{3}{4}$
174	"	Panel showing Buddha and 9 Buddhists and Buddha	"
175	"	General view of cave	"
176	"	Interior of cave showing figures of Buddha	"



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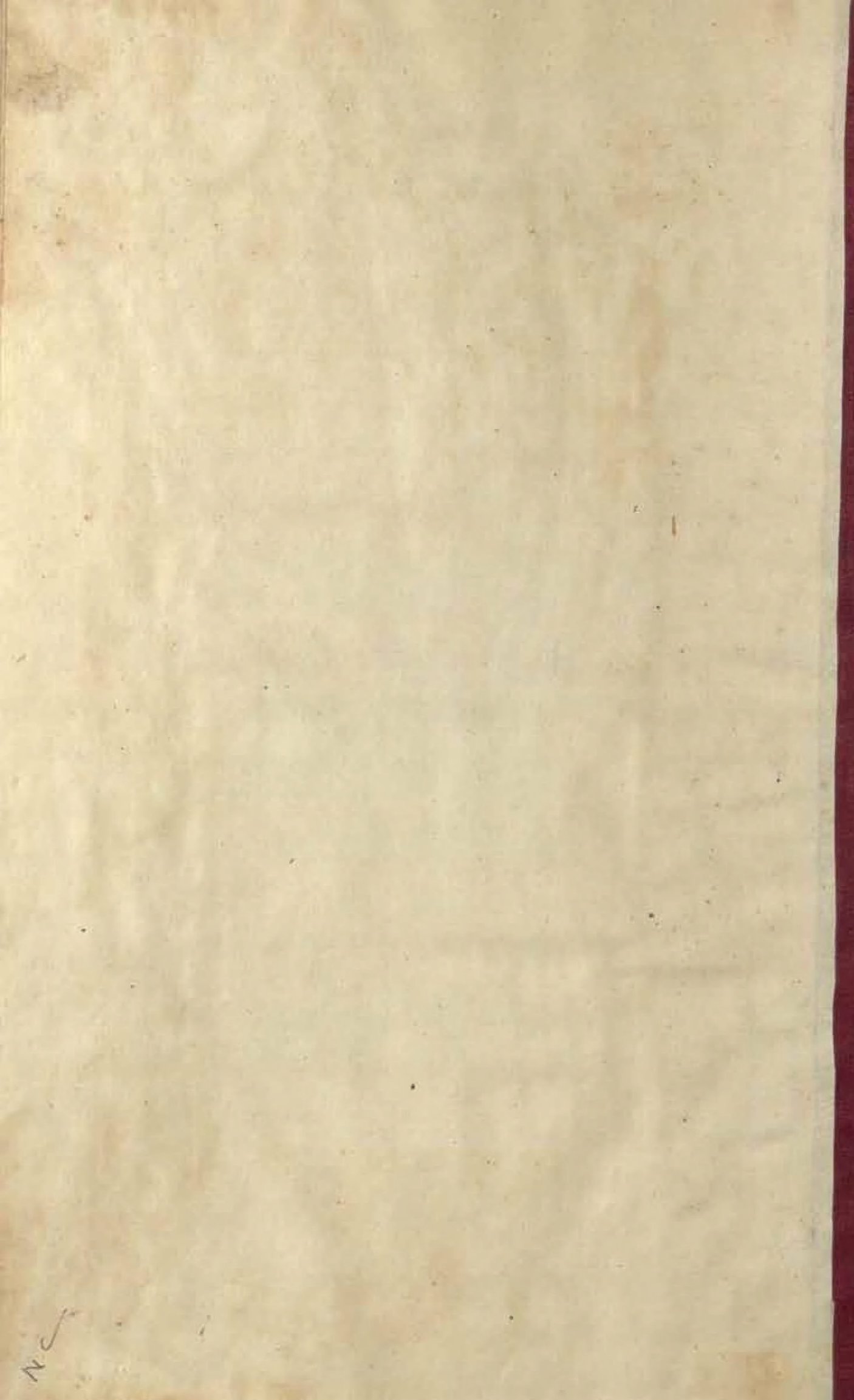
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